

## PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) Association of the Lehigh Valley joined the Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome (CFIDS) Association of America, the world's largest organization dedicated to conquering CFIDS, in observing May 12, 1997 as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day; and

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley, a member of the Support Network of the CFIDS Association of America, is celebrating their fifth year of service to the community; and

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley recently received the CFIDS Support Network Action Award for Excellence in Service in the Area of CFIDS Awareness Day 1996 and for Excellence in Commitment and Service to the CFIDS Community in the Area of Public Policy; and

Whereas, CFIDS is a complex illness which is characterized by neurological, rheumatological and immunological problems, incapacitating fatigue, and numerous other symptoms that can persist for months or years and can be severely debilitating; and

Whereas, estimates suggest that hundreds of thousands of American adults already have CFIDS; and

Whereas, the medical community and the general public should receive more information and develop a greater awareness of the problems associated with CFIDS. While much has been done at the national, state, and local levels, more must be done to support patients and their families; and

Whereas, research has been strengthened by the efforts of the Centers for Disease Control, the National Institutes of Health, and other private institutions, the CFS Association of the Lehigh Valley recognizes that much more must be done to encourage further research so that the mission of conquering CFIDS and related disorders can be achieved.

Therefore, the United States Senate commends the designation of May 12, 1997 as CFIDS Awareness Day and applauds the efforts of those battling the illness.

Mr. SANTORUM. I appreciate the Senate's consideration of this issue, and I thank my colleagues for their attention.●

## JEWEL S. LAFONTANT-MANKARIOUS

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, today I would like to offer my sincere condolences to the family, friends, and colleagues of Jewel S. Lafontant-Mankarious. I especially want to convey my most heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious's son and my dear friend, John Rogers.

On Saturday, May 31, 1997, our Nation lost one of our finest citizens. Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious, a native of my hometown Chicago, will be remembered by many as a courageous woman who broke barriers for African-American women in law and government.

Jewel Lafontant-Mankarious was born of a distinguished family of African-American professionals and leaders, who had a long history of American patriotism. It was only natural that she would want to follow in this

tradition of leadership. Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious' desires led her to pursue an undergraduate degree in political science at Oberlin College, and later a law degree from the University of Chicago, where she graduated in 1946. Due to the level of institutional racism and sexism that existed in the legal field at that time, however, Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious found herself unable to secure a job in a major firm, obtain office space in the downtown area, or even join the Chicago Bar Association. Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious was resilient, however, and would later rise to become a senior partner in the firm of Stradford, Lafontant, Gibson, Fisher & Cousins, senior legal partner at Vedder, Price, Kaufman & Kammholz, and a partner in the law firm of Holleb & Collef. Just this past year, in fact, Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious was cited as one of the top female attorneys in the city of Chicago.

Her success never interfered with her commitment to public service. Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious, has been remembered as "a regal woman, a person of the highest integrity," who "gave her legal services to the downtrodden people who couldn't fight for themselves."

It was this sense of fairness that led Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious in her other endeavors. A longtime civil rights activist, Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious was a founding member of the Congress for Racial Equality, held office in the Chicago chapter of the NAACP, and was on the board of the American Civil Liberties Union. In this capacity she is remembered for showing the same sort of tenacity and resilience that brought her success in her legal career, and is known for using innovative, yet peaceful, methods to bring about change. In later years, Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious would continue to be active in countless civic endeavors, using her influence and her legal skills to help African-American entrepreneurs.

Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious' activism was consistent and tenacious. She not only fought for the rights of African-Americans during the civil rights era, but fought to ensure that women, in particular, had a voice. In fact, by 1969, at a time when very few women had any real power in the corporate world, Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious sat on the boards of 15 major corporations, including TWA and Mobile Oil. She elegantly broke barriers of both race and gender in all of her endeavors.

Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious was extremely active in Republican politics. A close friend of Presidents Eisenhower, Nixon, and Bush, Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious served as the first African-American woman to hold the position of assistant U.S. attorney during the Eisenhower administration. In 1972, Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious became the highest female appointee named in the second Nixon administration, when she was selected as Deputy Solicitor General in the Justice De-

partment. Years later, during the Bush administration, she would serve as U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for 4 years, visiting 28 countries. President Bush also appointed her to serve as Coordinator for Refugee Affairs for the State Department.

We should all be proud of the life that Mrs. Jewel S. Lafontant-Mankarious led. She was a woman of integrity, valor, and achievement, and was a personal heroine and role model to me. She rose above adversity, used her God-given talents to fight for the rights of others, and served as an example for following generations of what a strong heart and mind can achieve. Mrs. Lafontant-Mankarious will be sorely missed by all Americans who believe in the value of a true democratic society, who oppose discrimination, and who support the notion that we can all serve the good of humanity.

Today, I salute Jewel S. Lafontant-Mankarious for her many achievements, and thank her for her legacy.●

## MAURICE SORRELL

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Maurice Sorrell, the dean of black photojournalists, as colleagues, friends, and family gather to celebrate his retirement from a lifelong commitment to capturing history on film.

Mr. Sorrell, a D.C. native, first noticed his love for photography as a youngster, when he often watched his uncles taking amateur pictures of his parents. His first job in photography was at the Pentagon in the 1950's, where he was permitted to work only in the darkroom because of racial segregation policies that existed. In 1957, Mr. Sorrell decided to strike out on his own as a freelance photographer. It was in this capacity that Mr. Sorrell served the Afro-American Newspapers and the Washington Afro-American Newspaper.

In 1962, Mr. Sorrell joined Johnson Publishing Co., Inc., as a staff photographer. Mr. Sorrell's artistic but honest portrayal of most civil rights events, as well as other issues of importance to the African-American community, has made him a landmark figure at Johnson Publishing Co., Inc. For the past 35 years, his work has appeared regularly in *Ebony* and *Jet* magazines. In addition to having received numerous awards and citations, Mr. Sorrell has earned a reputation among his colleagues for being a truly gifted photographer, with a unique eye for capturing the essence of the moment with a single portrait.

Among his many firsts, Mr. Sorrell has the distinction of being the first African-American to gain admittance in the prestigious White House News Photographers Association in 1961, as well as the honor of being the photographer who took the first group photo of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Over the course of his extensive career, Mr. Sorrell has visited more than